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"HOME, SWEET HOME," AS BRET HARTE WOULD WRITE IT.

Brown o' San Juan, Stranger, I'm Brown. Come up this mornin' from Frisco— Ben a-saltin' my specie-stacks down.

Ben s-knockin' around, Fer a man from San Juan, Putty considable frequent— Jes' catch onier that streak o' the dawn

Biranger, you freeze to this; there sin't no kinder

gin-palace Nor no variety-show lays over a man's own rancho. May be it hain't no style, but the Queen in the Tower Ala't got mathin' I'd swop for that house over thar on the b il-side. Thar is my ole gal 'n' the kids, 'n' the rest o' my live-

That my lieming on hangs, and that there's a grid-dis-take but in —

For the two of us, pard-and thar, I slow, the t brung the original pair f'm the States in eighteen-G'n me them, and the feelin' of solid domestic com-

Yer pard no, young man— But his andacap a hind. Er flicker—I low twus the po'try— I thought her my eyes hed gone blind.

I be derned! Howsemever, come t The glidd s-cake a thur, anyway, scribner a Monthly.

WOLF NURSES IN INDIA.

Stories of wild animals that have acted the part of nurses toward infants, accidentally or purposely exposed, are to be met with in every part of the world, and among races of the most widely distinct character. It was a favorite legendary origin for a great hero, the founder of a nation or of an empire. The stag, the these traditions; but of all, the wolf is the most remarkable and the most frequently to be met with. What truth there may be in the old story of Romulus we shall not attempt to decide. Some reality, however, underlies the wildest fictions, and we have before us at this moment a very interesting account of which may be worth the consideration of some future Niebuhr or Arnold. They were conducted by a distinguished Indian officer, whose name, were we at liberty to mention it, would be an ample guarantee for their truth and accuracy -one, too, who has possessed unusual opportunities for obtaining information from the widder and le s known parts of the country. The following is from this report, which was published in 1852:
The wolf in Indea is tooked upon, as it

formerly was in Northern Europe, as a sacred animal. Almost all Hindoos have a superstatious dread of destroying or even injuring it; and a village come sunity within the boundary of whose land a drop of well's blood has fallen believes itself doomed to destruction. The natural consequence is that in the listricts least trequented by Europeans these animals are very numerous and destructive, and great numbers of chilren are constantly carried off by them. very lowest, leading a vegrant life and bivonacking in the jungles, will attempt to kill or earth them. Even these, how-ever, although they have no supersti-tions fear of the wolf, and are always found to be well acquainted with its usual dens and haunts, very seldom attempt its casture—in all probability from the profit they make of the gold and silver bracelets and necklaces worn by children whom the woives have carfied to their dens, and whose remains are left at the cutrance. In all parts of india, it appears, numbers of children are daily murdered for the sake of these augerous ornaments.

The wolf, however, is sometimes kinder than man. In the neighborhood of Sultanpoor, and among the ravines that intersect the banks of the Goomtee river, this animal abounds, and our first instance of a "wolf nurse" occurs in that district. A trooper, passing along the river bank near Chandour, saw a large female wolf leave her den, followed by three whelps and a little boy. The boy went on all fours, apparently on the canions, and the wolf protected him with as much care as if he had been one of her own whelps. All went down to the river and drauk, without noticing the trooper, who, as they were about to turn back, pushed on, in order to cut off and secure the boy. But the ground was uneven, and his horse could not we take them. All re-entered the den, and the trooper then assembled some people from Chandour with pickaxes, who dag into the den for about six or eight feet, when the old wolf bolted,

followed by her three cubs and the boy. The trooper, accompanied by the fleetest young men of the party, mounted and pursued, and, having at last headed them, he turned the whelps and the boy (who ran quite as fast) back upon the men on f ot. They secured the boy an! allowed the others to escape,

The boy thus taken was apparently about 9 or 10 years old, and had all the habits of a wild animal. On his way to Chandour he struggled hard to rush into every hole or den he passed. The sight of a grown-up person alarmed him, and he tried to steal away; but he rushed at a child with a fierce snarl, like that of a dog, and tried to bite it. Cooked meat he would not eat, but he seized raw food with eagerness, putting it on the ground, under his hands, and devouring it with evident pleasure. He growled angrily if any one approached him while eating, but made no objection to a dog's coming near and sharing his food. The treoper left him in charge of the Rajah of Husanpoor, who saw the boy immediately after he was taken. Very soon afterward he was sent, by the Rajah's order, to Capt. Nicholett's, at Sultanpeor; for a though his parents are said to have recognized him when first captured, they abandoned him on finding that he displayed more of the

wolf's than human nature.

He lived in the charge of Capt.

Nicholett's servants nearly three yeals: very inoffensive, except when teased, but still a complete animal. He could never be induced to keep on any kind of clothone occasion tore to pieces a quist, stuffed with cotton, and ate a portion of it, cotton and all, every day with hisbread. When his food was placed at a distance from him he ran for it on allfours, like a wolf; and it was only on rare occasions that he walked upright Human beings he always shunned, and never willingly remamed near them. On the other hand he seemed fond of dogs and of jackals, and indeed all ani-

wals, and readily allowed them to feed with him. He was never known to laugh or smile, and was never heard to speak till within a few minutes of his death, when he put his hands to his head and said it ached, and asked for water, which he drank, and died. Possibly, had this boy lived, he might gradually have been brought to exhibit more intellect and intelligence; but almost every instance seems to prove how com-

by the brutal. The next is still from the neighborhood of the Goomtee, In March, 1843, a cultivator who lived at Chupra, about twenty miles east of Sulfanpoor, went to cut his crop of wheat and palse, taking with him his wife, and a son about 3 years old, who had only lately recovered rom a severe scald on the left knee, As the father was reaping, a wolf suddenly ushed upon the boy, caught him up, and made off with him loward the ravines

The people of the village ran to the aid

pletely the human nature is supplanted

of the parents, but they soon lost sight the wolf and his prey. About six years afterward, as two sipalees from Singramow, about ten miles from Dhupra, were watching for hogs on the border of the jangle which extended down to the Khobae rivulet, they saw three wolf cubs and a boy come out of the jungle, and go down to drink it the stream; all four then ran toward den in the raymes. The Sipahees followed, but the cubs had already entered,

and the boy was half-way in, when one of the men caught him by the hind-leg and drew him back. He was very angre and savage, bit at the men, and, seizing is his teeth the barrel of one of their cuns, shook it fiercely. The Sipahe's, lowever, secured him, brought him come, and kept him for twenty days, w flesh, and was fed accordingly with cres and birds. Hi captors then found a difficult to provide him sufficient food, nd took him to the bozaar, in the vilage of Koeleepoor, to be supported by he charitable people of the place, all he might be recognized and claimed by his parents. One market day a man from the village of Chupra happened to ce him in the bazgar, and on his return e crib d him to his neighbors. The ultivator, the father of the boy, was ad, but his widow, asking for a minute description of the boy, found that he had the mark of a scald on the left knee and three marks of the teeth of an ani ord on each side of his loins. Fully believing him to be her lost child, she went forthwith to the Koelee bazaar, and, n addition to these two marks, discov-

and a third on his thigh with which the She took him home to her village, here he still remains, but, as in the omer case, his human intellect seems have all but disappeared. The front his knees and his elbows had become perdened from his going on all fours with the wolves, and although he wan-ders about the village during he day he always steak oach to his jungle at nightfall. He is unable to speak, nor can be articulate any sound distinctly. In drinking, he dips his face into the water. but does not lap it up like a wolf. He

still prefers raw flesh, and when a bullock dies, and the skin is removed, he attacks and eats the body in company with the village dogs.

Passing by a number of similar sto-

ries, we come to one which is in many medicinal properties. A large propor-respects the most remarkable. About tion of those who use it habitually will seven years s ance upon Rajah Hurdut Singh, of Bon-dee, on the left bank of the Ghagra river in the district of Bahraetch, in passing near a small stream, saw there two wolf cubs and a boy, drinking. He managed to seize the boy, who seemed to be about 10 years old, but was so wild and fierce that he tore the trooper's clothes and bit him severely in several places. The Rajah at first had hem tied up in his artitlery gun-shed, and fed him with raw meat, but he was afterward allowed to wender freely about the Bondee bazaar. He there one day ran off with a joint of meat from a butcher's shop, and another of the bazear keepers let fly an arrow at him, which pene-trated his thigh. A lad named Janco, servant of a Cashmere merchant then at Bondee, took compassion on the poor boy, extracted the arrow from his thigh, and prepared a bed for him under a mango tree, where he himself lodged. Here he kept him fastened to a tent-pin, Up to this time he would eat nothing but raw flesh, but Janoo gradually brought him to eat balls of rice and

In about six weeks after he had been tied up under the tree, after much rub-bing of his joints with oil, he was made stand and walk upright, Hitherto he had gone on all-fours. In about four months he began to understand and obey signs. In this manner he taught to prepare the hookah, put light-ed charcoal on the tobacco, and brought it to Janoo, or to whomsoever he pointed out. He was never heard, however, to utter more than one articulate sound, This was "Aboodeea," the name of the little daughter of a Cashmere mimic, or player, who had once treated him with kindness. The odor from his body was very offensive, and Janoo had him rubbed with mustard-seed soaked in water, in the hope of removing it. This was done for some month, during which he was fed on rice and flour; but the odor did not leave him,

One night, while the boy was lying under the mango tree, Janoo saw two wolves creep stealthily toward him and, after sincling him, they touched him, and he got up. Instead, however, of being frightened, the boy put his hands upon their heads, and they began to play with him, capering about him, while he threw straw and leaves at them. Janoo tried to drive them off, but could not; and, becoming much alarmed, he called to the sentry over the guns, and told him that the wolves were going to eat the boy. He repled, "Come away and leave him, or he will eat you also;" but when Janoo saw them begin to play together his fears subsided, and he continued to watch them quietly. At last he succeeded in driving them off; but the following night three woives came-and, a few nights after, four-which returned several times. Janoo thought that the two which first came must have been the cubs with which the boy was found, and that they would have seized him had they not recognized him by the smell. They licked his face with their tongues e put his hands on the r heads

When Janoo's master returned to Lucknow he was, after some difficulty, persnaded to allow Janoo to take the boy with him. Accordingly Janoo led him along by a string tied to his arm, and put a bundle of clothes on his head. Whenever they passed a jungle the boy would throw down his bundle and make desperate attempts to escape. When beaten he raised his hands in supply ation, took up the bundle and went on; but the sight of the next jungle produced the same excitement. A short time after

away by his master for a day or two, and found on his return that the boy had disappeared. He could never be

About two months after the boy had gone, a woman of the weaver caste came to Lucknow, with a letter from the Rajah of Bondee, stating that her son, when 4 years old, had, five or six years before, been carried off by a wolf, and, from the description given of the boy whom Janoo had taken way with him,

she thought it must be the same. She described marks corresponding with those on Janco's boy; but, although she remained some considerable time at Lucknow, no traces could be found of the boy, and at last she returned to All these circumstances were procured by the writer of the pamphlet rom Sanaollah, Janoo's master, and com Janco himself, both of whom de clared them to be strictly true. The boy must have been with the wolf six or seven years, during which she must have had several litters of whelps,-Frazer's Magazine.

Squeaking Shoes. A correspondent of the Country Gentleman gives the following remedies for

Not long ago I went to my shoestore and asked if the squeaking could be pre-vented in my shoes. I was told it could be very easily, and it was done by open-ing the soles of my shoes at the shank, pouring in powdered soapstone, taking care to have the sole well-filled to the care to have the sole well-filled to the toe, and then pegging or sewing them up again. My shoes did not squeak after that. A shoemaker's receipt to prevent squeaking is to put a piece of cloth (sheeting) between every two layers of leather on the sole. Last summer I purchased a pair of fine boots, which enpoyed me very much by squeak. which annoyed me very much by squeak-ing. So on very hot days in having I turned them up to the direct rays of the sun and put on grease; as fast as it dried up I applied more, until they would take no more, and they have never troubled me since. Our own plan is to stand the shoes in a hollow pan and then pour in lukewarm water until the coles are nearly immersed. Keep the water as nearly lukewarm as possible for twenty-four hours, and put on the shoes while the soles are still damp.

The Cocktail. In a vocabulary of drinking terms, the Retailer remarks regarding the "cock-tail:" "A word of very uncertain origin. Conjectural etymologists have traced it to the Mosso-Gothic, the Chinese, the Cherokee, and the Gumbo; one has settled it to his own satisfaction that it is of Sandwich island origin; an

They should not become wet inside,

other that it is Celtic; and still another that Noah left the recipe to his son sh m, giving the beverage the name Ko'kdal, written in the old Hebrew char-acter with the Massoretic points. The probability is that the name and the beverage were invented by the mound uilders, and the most prominent philologists are inclining more and more to that opinion." The Retailer also gives the following information: "The cocktail is made of brandy, gin, whisky, or champeagn, mixed with bitters,

sugar, and a small-very small-per-centage of water. .It is an early-morncentage of water. .It is an early-morning drink, and is highly esteemed for its never eat solid food until the f the stomach has been overlaid with cocktails. There is no time in a man's life when he is more deserving of heartfelt sympathy than when, in a condition of pecuniary collapse, he craves a morning cocktail and craves in vain."

Apples as Food. An exchange states the benefits of apples to be as follows: "A raw, melwapple is digested in an hour and a half, while boiled cabbage requires five hours. The most healthy dessert that can be placed on a table is a baked apple. If eaten frequently at breakfast with coarse bread and butter, without ment or flosh of any kind, it has an admirable effect upon the general system, often removing constrpation, correcting acidities and cooling off febrile conditions more effectually than the most approved medicines. If families could be induced to substitute them for pies, cakes and sweetmeats, with which their children are frequently stuffed, there would be a liminution in the total sum of doctors bills in a single year sufficient to lay in a stock of this delicious fruit for the whole season's use."

Wood Preservation.

The improved French method of pre-serving wood by the application of lime said to be found to work well. plan is to pile the planks in a tank and put over all a layer of quicklims, which gradually slaked with water. Timber for mines requires about a week to be thoroughly impregrated, and other wood ness. The wood acquires remarkable consistence and hardness, it is stated, on being subjected to this simple pro-cess, and the assertion is made that it will never rot. Beech wood prepared this way for hammers and other tools r iron works is found to acquire the ardness of oak, without parting with any of its elasticity or toughness, and it also lasts longer.

Broom Corn. Broom corn was introduced into this country by Dr. Franklin. He saw a seed on a broom, planted it, and the seeds from this single plant were the beginning of broom corn as an American agricultural product. The credit of the broom-making industry is due to the Shakers, who, raising the plants in their ordens, manufactured the brooms and old them for 50 cents, or more, apiece. mmediately after the war, so great was the profit from its cultivation, that it cus soon overdone, and the many who and rushed into the business were soon is corraged and abandoned it. Now it cultivated in all parts of the country.

The M Splittans tamely is one of the mable in G Iveston. The on man, however, is not as nice as he ought to be, but the rest of the tamily are highly ac omplished. Somebody speaking of them the other day, and h. remark d how they all played on some instrument.

"What does the old lady play?" asked a bystunder. "She plays on the piano,"

"And the youngest on ighter?"

"She plays on the harp."
"And the next maighter?"

"She is very proncient on the guitar. " And the boy?"

"He plays on the fiddle."

"Well, does the old man play?" "You bet he does. He plays the stavinest game of draw-poker on Ga island." -- Galveston News.

A Yankee in England. At Liverpool, when I landed, I want-

ed to get on to Cardiff, so I asked way of a gentleman in the street, and he says, "by Birkenhead;" but another comes up and he says, "That track is blocked with snow," and he gives me another direction, and in a civil, nice way. I shall have funny things to tell them home. I see a notice about tickets, and I saked for one to Cardiff, and he says, "It's a pound and two," I gave him two, and he hands me the change. When I got into the depot I says, "Where's the train?" "Here," says a cort of policemen pointing to a new of sort of policeman, pointing to a row of things like second-hand coffins. "The "Them's them." I answers, and he save.
"Them's them." I says, "Which be Cardiff?" And he says, "This; are booked?" And I says "No." "To an you can't go in unless you're booked " he says; and I began to think that I had neglected something in the way of papers, and would have to go to the American Consul about it, "That's very pers, and would have to go to the American Consul about it. "That's very awkward," I says. "It would be very awkward for you if you got in and went on without being booked," he answered in a way that made me feel timid; and I began to think of the high-handed style Britishers have of dealing with foreigners, and so I thought I would make a clean breast of the affair, and tell him that I did not know what he meant; and he says, "Come this way and I'd show you," which, he being a big fellow and me a little one, and a stranger, tather increased my trepidation, and the weather so bad and all; but he only took me to the place where I had bought my ticket, and he says, "There, that's the booking-office," and I says, "What shall I do?" "Why, take your ticket," he says; and I auswered that I ad bought a ticket. "Why didn't you ay so before?" and he says, "I didast ou if you was booked and you said No;" and then I laughed, and told im I was an American and didn't un-

Brother Gardner on Croakers. "What I was gwine to remark," began the old man, as Elder Toots finally got his feet drawn back under the bench, "am to de effeck dat one-half of de solid injoyment I could take in dis world if let alone am spiit by a set of men whom I airnestly hope de nex' ginerashun will cast into de sea. I can't pick up a paper widout bein' startled by de announcement dat we eat too much, sleep too little git no too late we to bed too airly tle, sit up too late, go to bed too airly, dress too warm or too cold-walk too much or too little. De coakers am constantly at work to put de rest of us or

erstand, and then he laughed, and we and a drink,—Cor. New York Times.

de ragged aige of anxiety.
"One day we hear dat consumshun has become our nashunal complaint. Nex' day it am predicted dat de fewel supply of de world am runnin' short. Next ting we h'ar of am de statement dat de aiverage of human life am growin shorter, or dat eight men out of ten have liver complaint, or dat a comet am proachin' de mirth. Dar's suthin' bein' hunted up an' shot off at us ebry day in de y'ar, an' it has got to det pess dat de man who less down at night dreads dat he may nebber see de moon again, au' he gits up to won ler if de confiagrashun gwine on in de sun won't burh up

his garden truck belo' night.
"I has bin thinkin' all dese fin scart to death ober de drift pe tas human life acr sifortenin ald clothes true on a rainy da down in my cabin wid a p on de right han an a pan ou de left, an' let de world white folks up an' be hanged to her. er science an want to go an warryin' pindesophy au' predicksh cies, let 'em do it, bat n her nuthin' entild tace and to work higher'n de roof of a l down dan de bottom of a d eliar. When your any's work am dan, se down in de ing cheer, light yer pipe, and let do

Japanese Wax.

Whoever has seen a pistol or revolve ar ridge has noticed that the roun netallic end is covered with a gresoating resembling in many ways mus-on tallow, and no doubt has considered t to be that seized product. It is, horeever, nothing of the kind, being simply the product of a vegetable growth, and mown to the trade as Japanese wax. The Japanese-wax tree from which this comes is a tree of great beauty and useininess. It is a species of sunma and grows twenty-five feet high, attaining a mameter of one and a half feet. Most of the condles used by the Japanese at made from the wax of the berry born by this tree. These berries are gathered the natives with a great deal of carand crushed and pre-sed. Another waof obtaining the wax is by maceration surface. The wax is a yellowish white softer than beeswax, melts at 127 de grees Febrenheit, and commands a good price. Beside its use for caudles, it of value in the arts and in meny m industries. The berries are white i color, grow in clusters, and are about large as a pea. The tree itself is of rapid growth and easy cultivation. Jap. anese wax is also used extensively a substitute for bayours wax, the bay former. It is used as a coating for no chinery when it is to be snipped, as if forms a greasy coating impervious the action of air and moisture. In appearance, smelving and feeling, it close ly resembles mutton (allow.

The Strongest Man Living.

Joseph Pospischill, who is now a pris-ner in the Austrian fortress at Olen on onviction of highway robbery, is said to be the strongest man living. One of the feats for which his was renowned was to support in the air, with his hands and teeth, a table upon which two gypsies danced, while a third floidled. He and one of his brothers, only less powerful than himself, were wont to ear upon their shoulders a wooden platform shaped like a bridge, while a cart fall of stones drawn by two horses was hiven over it. One day, when the jail in which he was confined was undergrand r.g a visit from the municipal prison in-spectors, this Hercules volunteered to give the authorities a specimen of his powers, and, upon receiving permissio o do so, picked up with his teeth neavy mahogany table, nine fect long and balanced it aloft for nearly a half

A rook old rheumatic lady said to her physician: "Oh, doctor, doctor! I suffer so much with my hands and feet!" "Be patient, dear madam," he soothing is responded, "you'd suffer a grout deal more without them."